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THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

No. 41.

BALTIMORE, MD. FEBRUARY 9, 1836.

Vol. II

†THIS publication is the successor of the late
AMERICAN FARMER.

and is published at the office, on the west side of Light, near Pratt street, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, FEB. 9, 1836.

WORTHY ACTS.

A subscriber to our paper, residing in Tusculum, Alabama, in forwarding his subscription in advance, in a letter dated the 14th ult., inclosed us the names of three new subscribers, which he had procured for us, and the subscription of each in advance.

A few days since, a subscriber in Woodville, Virginia, also sent us three new subscribers, and like our friend in Alabama, sent us the subscription money of each in advance.

These demonstrations of good feeling in our patrons are truly gratifying, and the more especially so, as they were unsolicited on our part; and under such circumstances we should, indeed, be ungrateful were we not to return to these gentlemen our unfeigned thanks, and to assure them that their friendly manifestations towards our establishment, has impressed us with the profoundest and most lasting sentiments of gratitude.

CORN CRUSHER AND GRINDER.

There is perhaps no part of the economy of a farm so badly managed as that of feeding stock; for if we are to judge, in most instances, by the manner in which this duty is performed, we would be led to conclude that to get it done, without any regard to economising the provender, was the great desideratum. In a great majority of cases the horses get their allowance of corn in the ears, the cows in the nubbing, and the corn fed to the fattening hogs is also in the ears; by which process, the *cob*, a most nutritious and valuable part, is mainly lost; for although so far as the horses and hogs are concerned, the *cob*, after a series of years, is converted into manure, yet as an article of food its valuable properties are entirely lost, and lost too, without rendering any immediate service to the farm in the form of manure, inasmuch as

from the very nature of its constituent parts, much time must elapse before it can possibly decompose and become food for plants. In husbandry, as in every other avocation of life, it should be the great object of all to effect the most good with the least means. In this, true economy consists. The questions which the farmer should ask himself are,—can the *cob* be converted into food?—is it sufficiently nourishing to justify the expense necessary to reduce it to meal? If he finds these questions can be affirmatively answered, he should no longer hesitate as to the propriety of feeding it in that form. These questions then have been long since so answered. Experiments have been tried, and the *cobs* crushed into meal have been found to be two-thirds as nutritious as the meal made from the grain. This being the case, any contrivance by which they can be made available to the farmer as food for his stock, must prove a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

We were led into these remarks, on reading the subjoined certificate, which we copy from the *Jonesborough, (Tenn.) Republican*. We of course know nothing about it, more than what we find in the voucher; but if it realizes what is said of it, we think we may say it will prove almost as great a blessing to the South as has the Cotton Gin.

LOURDAN'S CORN CRUSHER AND GRINDER.

We, the subscribers, do certify, that we have seen in operation, and have carefully examined a machine invented by Mr. A. P. Jourdan, of Madisonville, Monroe county, East Tennessee, for crushing and grinding ears, and we have no hesitation in recommending it to the public as a valuable acquisition to the Agricultural community. It breaks the ear in pieces and grinds both *cob* and grain into a meal, well calculated for cattle and horses, and must be attended with a great saving of grain to all who use it. It is simple in its construction, cheap, costing only \$15, and may be worked by hand, by horse, or by water power.—One of the machines may at any time be seen at the farm of Mr. John Hoss, of Washington county. Given under our hands, this 20th day of January, 1836.

PETER MILLER,
JOHN HOSS,
ELIJAH FINE,
DANIEL KENNEY,
JAMES BEARD,
THOS. H. CROUCH,
SAMUEL HUNT,
J. BOYDE.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

We gave in our last a brief account of the meeting and doings of this body; but it was not sufficiently explicit to enable us to comprehend its views—the following abstract, which we copy from the *Richmond Enquirer*, will, however, shew the nature of the propositions which the convention have submitted to the consideration of the legislature, and upon which they ask its sanction. We could wish to see similar institutions engrafted upon the policy of every State in the Union; and we must confess we know of nothing presenting more legitimate claims to the fostering care and patronage of the lawgivers of our several republics.

The expense should not deter a single member of any legislative body from voting for it; for we can promise them that if they will devote forty acres of each pattern farm to the mulberry culture, each of the several States will find itself in the annual receipt of a very handsome revenue from the surplus products of the respective establishments. These are the suggestions alluded to:

First.—The establishment of a professorship of Agriculture at the University of Virginia, connected with a small experimental Farm, to be cultivated by the pupils—a portion of whom, equal to one for each Senatorial District, to be selected by the entire Delegation of the same in both branches of the Legislature, from among such moral and intelligent youths within their respective Districts as are unable to educate themselves.

Second.—The appointment of a Board of Agriculture, consisting of one practical Agriculturist from each Congressional District, whose duty it shall be to meet annually in Richmond, on the same day with the Legislature. They shall receive the same per diem pay, shall sit but one or two weeks, and must report before adjournment, to the Legislature, on all such matters as they may deem worthy of legislative action.

A third plan is, to employ a competent officer, with a salary sufficient to defray necessary expenses, for two years, to make an agricultural survey or minute examination of all the best cultivated parts of the United States, and report to the Legislature in regard to them, every improvement in all the different branches of husbandry, which have been introduced into the States so examined, as well as a minute description of all the most approved agricultural machines and implements, so as to guard the public against the numerous and continual impositions practised upon them in this respect."

THE SILK CULTURE.

The subjoined letter from a highly respectable gentleman of South Carolina, discloses a most important fact connected with the feeding of the Silk worm, a fact by the bye that does not stand alone either in this country or Europe—that two crops of worms can be fed in the same year. This is most important so far as *profit* is concerned, as it will add a hundred per cent. to the pecuniary advantage of the culture.

Chesterfield, Dis., S. C. Jan. 19, 1896.

To the editor of the Farmer & Gardener.

Dear Sir—Accept my thanks for your kindness, in sending me a few numbers of your truly valuable paper. I feel daily more and more convinced of the great necessity of devoting a greater portion of our time and talents, to the improvement so loudly called for in almost every department of our agricultural pursuits—there is perhaps no better mode of making known the results of various experiments, entered into by enterprising citizens, with which our country abounds, than that in which you are engaged, where they are usually collected together and given to the world to stand the test of those who feel a deep interest in their important results. I feel almost ashamed that I have not become a subscriber to your paper before now, but as I had subscribed to several papers, some of which afforded but little information, I concluded to wait until I could drop some of them and substitute those that contain more useful information—please put my name on your list of subscribers, and send me the numbers from the first inst. I am of opinion that I could dispose of probably one dozen of your Silk Manuals, here at present, although I believe the people will not give proper credit to any statements that can be made on the subject of silk, until some actual experiment is made.

I have about 150,000 eggs of the silk worm, which I raised last year, in the following manner: I have been for several years in possession of a few eggs, and raised just about enough annually to keep in seed—last spring about 500 hatched and I kept them all for seed, they produced 75,000 eggs—in about 15 days after the eggs were deposited on the papers, about 500 of them hatched, all of which I saved for seed, which produced me about 75,000 more—the country here abounds with the common native mulberry; although there will be some inconvenience in getting the leaves, I intend giving all diligence, that as fair an experiment may be made as the nature of the case will admit. I have no doubt as to the result myself, if we have a favorable season. You shall be informed of my success in due time. In 1834 I constructed a silk reel after the Piedmont pattern, which answers the purpose remarkably well. I have had several beautiful hanks of silk reeled out of 10 cocoons.

Please send me $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of the White Mulberry seed, and about \$15 worth of garden seeds of various sorts.

Yours truly.

See that extra attention be paid to your stock of all kinds, and particularly to milch cows.

THE CHINCH-BUG AGAIN.

The desire we expressed for information upon the subject of the above insect, has elicited two communications which follow, the one from Virginia, and the other from the Eastern shore of this state. From the description which both writers give of the *habits* of a bug which some twelve or fifteen years since, ravaged the wheat and corn fields in both of those states, it would seem to be almost identical with the one communicated by our Missouri correspondent, and yet from the color as reported by our subscriber, from Kent county, it is not the same. He describes it as a small "black bug"—those sent us from Missouri, presented to our naked eye the appearance of being what sportsmen in speaking of the color of their dogs denominate *liver colored*; but when placed under a magnifying glass of great power, they put on a greyish hue. Of the odor which they may have possessed we cannot speak advisedly, not having submitted them to the test of our olfactories; but as they were dead when they reached us, it is more than possible that they had been deprived of their peculiar aroma before we received them.

A friend to whom we gave a portion of those sent us, shewed them to one of the most distinguished farmers on the Eastern shore of this state, and he understood him to say, that they were *smaller and not so round* as those that had infested the wheat and corn fields of the Eastern Shore.

If it would not be trespassing too much upon the time of the gentleman to whom we allude, we could wish him to favor us with a paper upon the subject. Few, if any, of the numerous enlightened agriculturists of the country, are more able to shed light upon any subject connected with the pursuits of husbandry, and we hope he will feel the subject sufficiently important to induce him to turn for an hour from the affairs of state, to the more peaceful though not less honorable interests of the tillers of the earth.

To our correspondents, who have so promptly responded to our call for information, we return our thanks, and hope as they have *broken the ice*, they will often favor us with similar favors. The effusions of their pens will always find a welcome reception, and prompt insertion.

THE CHINCH-BUG.

Mr. Editor—In the last number of the Farmer & Gardener, I perceive one or two communications, accompanied by some remarks on the *Chinch-bug*; and you express a desire for further information respecting this destructive little insect. In various parts of Virginia, it has been well known for ten or twelve years; and I am surprised to learn the happy state of ignorance

which prevails in other states, of its habits, and even existence. At the distance of time I speak of, and for several consecutive years, the *Chinch-bug* committed extensive ravages on our crops—chiefly those of wheat and corn. I have seen whole fields of grain cut short by one half or three-fourths, of what they would otherwise have produced. Until harvest, they mostly confined themselves to the wheat; after which they would invade, in immense armies, the neighboring fields of corn: but they never failed to remain amongst the wheat stubble long enough to destroy the spear grasses, whether natural or artificial, that they might happen to find amongst it. Clover, and all rough-leaved plants were exempt from their depredations.

Various experiments were made to protect our crops from their attacks, but without any success. The farmer was compelled to remain a silent spectator of their advances, indulging in the hope that as they made their appearance suddenly and unexpectedly, they would disappear in a manner no less abrupt. Though they have not yet entirely disappeared, they no longer excite any uneasiness. Occasionally we see a small spot of wheat fading under the attack of a little colony of them; and we also meet with stragglers, more or less numerous in our corn fields.

If I recollect rightly, a great deal was written about the *Chinch-bug* in the American Farmer; and if you will refer to the files of that paper, you will no doubt be able to glean many facts concerning their natural history, which might be interesting now to a portion of your readers. Allow me however to say, that your supposition that the egg is deposited on the *grain*, is entirely erroneous. The insect is short lived; and during the summer, many generations, probably one in every two weeks, are sent forth seeking what they may devour. The favorite receptacle for the eggs, is on the stalk of the Indian corn, beneath the blade; and amongst the fibrous roots of plants. In such situations the young insects are protected from the heat of the sun, until they become of size to roam at large. When the eggs are hatched, the young may be seen in myriads, very minute and of a bright red color. Although the full grown insects have the appendages of wings, yet I believe they make no use of them until they have arrived at that stage of existence, when it is proper they should provide for another generation. They then rise in the air, and are conveyed by the wind aided by such use as they can make of their wings; until they are brought over a field of corn or other place, suitable for their purpose; where they alight, go to work, and after performing their labours, expire. In the winter they shelter themselves under leaves, grass or litter.

I perceive that Gideon B. Smith, in his communication describing the chinch-bug, remarks in conclusion that it has no possible title to the name, any more than it has to that of *June bug*. I am no entomologist; and I think it probable that the same generic description will not embrace the common bed bug and the one in question.—But if that gentleman will take the trouble to introduce the chinch-bug to his olfactories, I venture to say it will vindicate its claim to the title in no ambiguous manner. The odor which it exhales cannot be distinguished by the most deli-

case perception from that of the insect from which it derives its cognomen. As to the appropriateness of the name, however, I believe it was stated in the American Farmer, that the genus which includes the bed bug contained upwards of one hundred species; and it was asserted at the time that our chinch-bug was one of the family. Amongst the depredators of this latter species, I have sometimes seen insects, which though they did not possess the same specific characters, were yet very nearly allied to it. They bore a considerable resemblance to the bug which is so apt to infest our chambers; and were without the spots which are visible on the chinch-bug.

In conclusion, permit me to solicit a reference to the old volumes of the Farmer, which will no doubt throw some light on the subject; and peradventure furnish an entomological description of the insect, interesting to the naturalist, however unprofitable it may be in a practical point of view.

A FARMER.

Goochland county, Va. Jan. 25, 1836.

CHINCH BUG—SCAB—HESSIAN FLY—SMUT—
THE WEEVIL—DANGER OF SOWING INFECTED
SEED WHEAT—SEED WHEAT, &c.

Kent county, January, 1836.

To the editor of the Farmer and Gardener.

Sir,—In the Farmer & Gardener of the 22d ultimo, in commenting on a letter from Missouri, you disclaim having any knowledge of the chinch bug. An insect of that name has been known in some districts of this county, for fifteen years or more, and has occasionally destroyed portions of our wheat. It is a small black bug, which takes its familiar name from the emission of an odour, similar to that of your "carnivorous belligerent," and may be classed with the granivorous tribe, as the injury sustained by the grain is through the medium of the stem or root, on the sap of which it preys, so as to rob the grain of its necessary sustenance in so great a degree, sometimes, as to make it worthless. This bug makes its appearance in our wheat fields early in June, and of a cloudy day, and morning and evening, may be seen running briskly on the ground through the wheat—it is more frequently found in new grounds, where it takes shelter about old stumps and roots. It is also, occasionally, found in the corn, between the butt of the blade and the stalk. We know of no means of preventing or destroying them. We have also our share of the Scab and Hessian fly, and whatever may be the advantages of washing and soaking seed wheat, I am well convinced, they will not protect it from either of those evils; still I would not decry washing and soaking; those ablutions may destroy smut, but the far safer plan is never to sow wheat from a parcel that has, or ever had, one single grain of smut in it, for we do know, that of all the evils to which this valuable grain is heir to, none is so difficult to eradicate as smut.

With regard to scab, the general opinion here is, that it is occasioned by hard winds and rains, about the time the wheat is blossoming. The Hessian fly, we are of opinion, is a small insect with large wings, resembling somewhat the winged-ant, and may be seen flying about in great numbers of a warm afternoon in the spring and fall. They deposit their eggs on the blade of

the plant, which thence settle down between that and the stalk or stem, where they are nourished through their several changes until they leave it a fly, sometimes in time to transmit its posterity, the same season, in the same field. Those deposits are more frequently made in October and April, hence called the fall or spring fly, as the case may be. To destroy the early spring deposits, some graze down their wheat. In confirmation of those opinions, no difference as it regards fly or scab, has been perceived in the produce of wheat brought from places where there was neither fly or scab, if, of the same kind, and sown at the same time and place, unless occasioned by one being forwarder or later than the other, owing to the place where the seed grew, and from that circumstance, more or less liable, at a particular juncture, to receive injury.

No sir, with us, the doctrines you intimate are exploded, we would as soon believe that "wheat turns to darnel," as that the Hessian fly deposits their eggs in the grain. That there are insects in the grain we know full well—the weevil flies are there hatched, and will grow to considerable size before they leave it. I would here suggest, that they are produced from a fly, which deposits its eggs in the grain, (which it perforates whilst soft) a few weeks before harvest. The best plan we know of to avoid the injury of the weevil fly, is, to thresh out the wheat as early as possible, the slight heat which wheat passes through in bulk, at that period, is sufficient to destroy the insect, then scarcely hatched. This method I have practiced, and am well satisfied is the best, for either seed or flour—should the weevils be very numerous, or forward in growth, the heat may be so great as to destroy the vegetative principle in the grain, with such it is better to part and procure seed elsewhere, for were it left in the straw, a great portion would be destroyed, and although it might do in that case for seed, by sowing much thicker, it would be worth very little for flour.—I have heard of a plan practiced in Pennsylvania, of putting the wheat away in the chaff, in which state its porosity would prevent so much heat being engendered, but of this I have no experience.

With respect to procuring seed wheat from a distance, our experience is that northern wheat is more liable to rust, still more so on late lands, or with a north or west exposure, where the dews are more slowly exhaled. Southern wheat does not stand the winter so well, and is not so soon acclimated, indeed it generally continues to deteriorate, whereas, our northern wheat, particularly the New York flint, in a few years considerably improves, but I fear is now on the wane.—The blue stem in some lands are very productive, but is more liable to smut. The red bearded holds out with us better than any other—but like the blue stem is a favorite with the Hessians, our mortal foes, and which assailed us most dreadfully last year. Do try to discover something that will prevent their ravages—it will entitle you to more praise, and more gratitude among farmers, than he receives who gives name to a city that may rival Washington.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The friends who in our sunshine live,
When winter comes are flown.

COMMUNICATED:

Baltimore, Jan. 22d, 1836.

Mr. Editor—The ship *Everhard*, just arrived here from Bremen, has on board 10,000 bushels of German wheat, which if sold in our market as low as \$1.10 per bushel, will, I am very credibly informed, nett the growers a good profit after paying the freight from Europe here.

Now is not this enough Mr. Editor, to make our agriculturists blush, for their reputation as good farmers, when, instead of our (with the natural fertility and cheapness of our lands) supplying Europe, and the world with breadstuffs, we find that Europe (whose soil is not naturally any better than ours) is absolutely at this time feeding us—and we too a nation of agriculturists—now is it not necessary for us to inquire into the cause of this: is it not evident that Europeans are better farmers than we are? I know not how to account for this, unless it be that they have had more of the spirit of emulation in improving their old worn out lands, whilst our farmers, always alarmed at the idea of associating science and practice in order to improve their worn out lands, are constantly driven from their homes and the homes of their fathers, to the far west in search of a soil which they must believe a quarter of a century's cultivation without any improvement cannot reduce.—When they do find a soil of this description, I say let them emigrate, but if they cannot discover a soil to suit them, let them stay here and follow the plain and simple dictates of nature, and improve their much neglected soil.

A CULTIVATOR OF THE SOIL.

THE GRAPE—NORTON'S VIRGINIA SEEDLING.

To the Editor of the Farmer & Gardener:—

As various opinions have been expressed in regard to this grape, permit me to make a few observations upon it. I was one of those who took it for granted, that the sentence pronounced on it some years ago by Gideon B. Smith, in the American Farmer, was correct; and I probably should not have changed the estimate I had thus formed of it, had I not had an opportunity of seeing the fruit in perfection. As it is, the prejudice I had conceived against it is completely removed; and I am now inclined to the belief that it deserves to stand at the head of the catalogue of American grapes.

The specimen which Gideon B. Smith saw, and on which he founded his remarks, was brought from Pennsylvania; and I suspect there must have been some mistake in supposing it to be identical with Norton's seedling. It is possible however, though not probable, that the character of the grape might have suffered a material change by removal; for we find our other native vines flourish and perfect their fruit without deterioration in a variety of climate and situation. During the past autumn I saw Norton's seedling in perfection; and I now offer the result of my own observation, strengthened by the concurrent testimony of disinterested gentlemen who have cultivated it. In appearance the fruit is very like our common summer grape, except that the clusters are not so much elongated. They are compact like those of the Miller's Burgundy, but larger—weighing from half to three quarters of a pound, and sometimes even a pound. The vine

is perfectly hardy, having withstood the intense cold of last winter without the least injury; it is very prolific; and in the most unfavorable situations, even in wet and swampy land, of which I was a witness, the grapes are matured without a blemish. The berries abound in saccharine matter, are very juicy and of a sprightly and vinous flavor. I have not had the pleasure of drinking the wine made therefrom; but I am informed that it is very excellent and possessed of a fine aroma. In the flourishing vineyards in the vicinity of Richmond, where the Catawba was for many years the favorite; and where in fact no other grape was considered as deserving of extensive culture; the Virginia seedling is now being extensively planted, and will no doubt form the basis of such additional vineyards as may be established, introduced as it has been into those already in the course of successful experiment.

Dr. Norton has stated—and I believe he still insists on the truth of his statement—that his seedling originated from the seed of the *Bland* fertilized by the pollen of the *Burgundy*. In this, however, I am inclined to think he is mistaken. Though he may have taken the utmost pains in planting the seed which were thus artificially impregnated with a view of obtaining a hybrid variety, yet it is well known that a great number of seedling vines, spontaneously grow every spring in gardens where the grape is cultivated. The one in question may therefore be the produce of a plant entirely distinct from those to which he refers its parentage. It is abundantly more hardy than the *Bland*, or *Burgundy*, more prolific, and more long-lived. Indeed all the characteristics of the vine are purely American, and I do not see how any botanist could avoid placing it amongst the varieties of *vitis astivalis*. But I do not wish to be understood by these remarks as detracting from the merits of the Virginia seedling—on the contrary, the fact of its being a native is an argument in its favour, as we are at once assured that it is exempt from the imbecility which characterises all foreign vines transplanted into our climate. T. S. P.

Goochland County, Va.

[From the Frankfort Commonwealth.]

ENGLISH CATTLE.

The superiority of the improved Short-horn Durham cattle as a milk breed.

The improved short-horn Durham cattle combine several excellent qualities, which, previous to their introduction, were thought incompatible in the same person. They blend the most attractive colors, and most excellent forms, with a remarkable aptitude to fatten and secrete the richest milk. The excellence of a breed of cattle for milk, does not consist merely in giving a large quantity of milk; they must possess docility of disposition, and such other qualities as will enable the farmer or dairymen to turn them to profitable account after they become barren, or dry, or superannuated. Twenty years ago, the Yorkshire cow was, compared with other breeds, as great a favorite in the London dairy market as at present. She yielded more milk in proportion to the quantity of food consumed, than could be obtained from any other breed, but when the dairy-

man had her four or five years he dried her and sold her. It took a long time to get much flesh on her bones; and when he calculated the expense of bringing her into condition, he found that his cheapest way was to sell her for what she would fetch, and that seldom exceeds £5.

By degrees, however, some of the more intelligent of the breeders for this market began to find that by cautiously adopting Mr. Berry's principle of selection, by finding out some improved short-horn bull, whose progeny was generally milkers, and crossing the old Yorkshire with him, and then going back to the pure blood—but still regarding the milking properties of the dam, and the usual tendency to possess these qualities in the offspring of the sire—they could at length obtain a breed that had lost little of the grazing properties of the new breed, and retained, almost undiminished, the excellencies of the old breed for the pail. Thence it has happened, that many of the cows in the London dairies are as fine specimens of the improved short-horn as can possibly be produced. They do not, perhaps, yield quite as much milk as the old ones, but what they do yield is of a better quality, and whether the dairyman keeps her a twelve month or a little longer, as soon as he dries her, she fattens most rapidly.

It is unquestionably true, that every perfection in cattle, whether it be one of form or quality of flesh, or disposition to fatten, or to yield milk—can be promoted and retained solely by the breeder's devoted attention to his particular object. Some breeders, by devoting their attention solely to the grazing points, have found the milking qualities in their cattle diminished, and hence have been led into an error in supposing the improved breed deficient as to milking properties, an error which arose not from the breed, but from their manner of breeding.

The author is strictly justified in asserting that improved short-horns, inferior to none for the grazier, may always be selected and bred with the most valuable dairy properties; this also admits of a candid appeal to facts. Perhaps a more plentiful and steady milker than the dam of Mr. Berry's bull, whose portrait has been given, never stood over a pail, and few such carcasses of beef have been exhibited as her, when an accident rendered it necessary only to half feed her. The bull himself has an extraordinary disposition to carry flesh, and his calves are let down in the udders like miniature cows.

The writer has known many instances of the highest bred short-horns giving upwards of four gallons (wine measure) of milk night and morning; and it is certain that attention only is requisite on the part of the breeder, to perpetuate this quantity to any desirable extent. While on this subject, it is proper to observe, that the excessive quantities of milk obtained from the unimproved short-horns, are seldom or ever obtained from the improved; but a moderately good milker of the latter kind will be found to yield as much butter in a week as the former: the milk being unquestionably of a very superior quality. Within the last three or four years, affidavits were sworn before a magistrate in America, that an improved short horn cow, imported thither, produced after the rate of 20 pounds of butter per week. The assertion at one time, that the Kyloe cow

was superior for milk to the improved short horn, induced the following experiment by a Mr. Walton. He took from his dairy six cows, and obtained the following quantity of butter from a quart of milk of each of them:

No.	Ounces.	lbs.
1	3	6
2	1	6
3	1	12
4	1	10
5	1	14
6	1	6

or about seven eighths of the weight of butter from the same quantity of milk. Then the increased quantity of milk yielded by the short-horn gave her the decided preference. This experiment also proved that the improved short-horn, improved as a dairy cow as she got older: it also proved that the larger cattle, the breed and other circumstances being equal, yield the greatest quantity of milk.

Some time after Mr. Walton's experiment, the following observations were made by Mr. Calvert, of Sandsyke, on the quantity of butter yielded by one of his improved short-horn cows. The milk was kept and churned separately from that of the other cows, and the following is the account of the number of pounds of butter obtained in each week; 7, 10, 10, 17, 13, 13, 13, 15, 16, 15, 12, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 13, 12, 12, 13, 11, 12, 10, 10, 8, 10, 9, 10, 7, 7, 7. From this it appears that there were churned 373 lbs. of butter in the space of 32 weeks; she gave twenty-eight quarts of milk per day, about midsummer, and would average nearly 20 quarts a day for 20 days.

After such a record—and it is far from being a singular one, there can be no doubt of the possibility of raising a breed of milking short-horns, which will surpass every variety of cattle in the kingdom. We may perhaps safely add, that we have that breed, and that it only requires a little care in the selection, and in crossing to perpetuate it.

The number of cows kept for the purpose of supplying London and its environs with milk, is about 12,000. They are, with few exceptions, of the short-horn breed, and almost invariably with a cross of the improved Durham blood. The universal preference given by such a body of men as the London dairymen is perfectly satisfactory as to their excellence, as to the quantity of milk, the richness of it, and of their aptitude to fatten when dry. An account is given of one which was milked to the 5th of April, then grazed 91 days, and then sold, having made in that time nearly two shillings per day.

Upon an average, these London dairy cows cost £20; give 8 or 10 quarts of milk, and eat one bushel of refuse brewer's grain, etc. (costing 4d) daily: the clear profit on their milk is about £80, and when nearly dry, they are fattened on grains, oil cake, and cut clover hay, and disposed of at about cost."

Our interesting book might be pursued much further upon this subject, but we must take leave of it, the author having so satisfactorily proven the proposition at the head of the article, viz: The superiority of the improved short-horns as a milk breed. Let the reader think of these facts and statements, and then take them as a standard by

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which to estimate the value of the cattle of our own country, or what will be of more importance, let us think of the vast improvement which our cattle admit. In our next number we will consider the superiority of the improved short-horn Durham cattle as to beef.

Locust Hill, Nov. 30, 1855.

THE CAMELLIA JAPONICA.

This beautiful flower is a native of China, the East Indies and the island of Japan. The old Single Red was first introduced into Great Britain less than a century since, and for more than fifty years remained a very rare plant; in the year 1792, the old Double White and Double Striped were introduced, and in 1794 the Double Red. In July 1800, the Double White Japonica was brought into the United States by a gentleman of New York, for Mr. John Stevens of Hoboken, who had previously imported the Single Red. Soon afterwards it was introduced into New England, as in 1806, a plant of the Double White was in the possession of John Prince, Esq. The flower now became more generally known and admired, and some of the common varieties were introduced into Great Britain, some of the Continental countries, and a few of our States. A great number of seedling varieties have been raised by cross-impregnation; an art now so well understood that there are now in the vicinity of Ghent large houses exclusively devoted to the numerous families of the Camellia. The Camellia will indeed before many years rival the rose in the number of its varieties.

The Camellia will succeed tolerably well in any good, rich soil. A good compost consists of two parts peat, two parts rich maiden loam, from an old pasture, and one part each of leaf soil and sand—the whole of which should be well mixed and turned over several times before using:

N. Y. American.

"The best season for shifting the plants," says Mr. Wilder, in the article in the Gardener's Magazine, to which we have been indebted for the preceding facts, "is turning them out of the pots, carefully pricking with a sharp stick, a little of the soil from the old ball, and repotting them in a pot a size larger than the one from which they were removed; especial care being taken not to injure the young fibres of the roots, and also to give the pots good drainage. There are various methods of increasing the Camellia, such as by seeds, layers, inarching, grafting, budding and cuttings.

"The Camellia may be grown from cuttings, the Single Red and Middlemist being the easiest to strike, and the Double white and Myrtle-leaved the most difficult; but the plants procured in this manner are much more beautiful in their shape, and prolific in their blossoms. As an example, I might mention a Double White, raised about fifteen years since, from a cutting, by the late lamented Dr. Dixwell, of this city, upon which I counted, the last season, more than two hundred, and the present, more than three hundred flower buds. Cuttings may be put in at any season of the year, when the plants are not in a growing state; but the best time is in the autumn, when the young wood is becoming ripe, and should be performed in the following manner:—Cut them

smoothly across at the joint, between the old and new wood, and plant them firmly in pots, well drained, of pure river sand; covering them with bell-glasses, keeping them moderately moist, and placing them in the shade. In from four to six months, they usually commence taking root, at which time they will be materially assisted in their growth by being placed in a mild hot-bed. When it is considered that they have sufficient roots, which will probably be in about one year, they may be repotted, singly, into small pots, giving them the compost used for established plants.

"The Camellia may be easily made to produce seed, but rarely without the aid of artificial impregnation. When it is ripe, which will be in October or November, it should be sown in small pots, placed in the green house and kept moderately moist during the winter. In the spring, the plants will be up, and the following autumn they may be separated, with small balls of earth, and potted in the usual manner."

BROWSING SHEEP.

We are indebted to Wm. Sibley, Esq. of Freedom, for the following communication from a friend in New Hampshire, on the method and benefit of browsing sheep. It contains many valuable hints to wool growers, worthy of their attention and practice.—*Belfast Advocate*.

Hopkinton, N. H. Oct. 25.

My Dear Sir—On the return of your uncle I was told you wished to know my method of browsing sheep.

As soon as the ground is covered with snow, I browse my sheep daily. I go to the woods and make one or more temporary cribs by placing two poles parallel 18 or 24 inches apart upon two handfuls of brush or billets of wood. Between the poles I place or set my boughs of hemlock or hard pine—(probably spruce, fir, or cedar will do as well)—thrusting the butt ends into the snow and having them lean (all) the same way. I extend my cribs till they will accommodate the number of sheep I wish to feed. I then tread down the snow about the cribs so that sheep can easily pass by those that have reached the browse and are feeding. I then turn my flock to the cribs, and my work is done. In the latter part of the winter, when the snow is sufficiently hard to bear up the sheep, I thrust the boughs, when cut off, into the stiff snow, in rows without poles, but so close together as to prevent the sheep passing through them.

Three winters ago, when I began to browse my sheep, I cut my browse and threw it about at random, but soon found my sheep too nice to feed in that slovenly manner. They would run over it, and leave it. I took the hint of arranging the browse in the way I have mentioned from nature, for I observed where boughs pendant from the trees were sufficiently low to be reached by the sheep, they would go directly to them and feed more freely than in any other way. Sheep are not pleased with having their food touched even by the hand of man.

The advantage of browsing sheep is no longer doubted here. It gives them exercise, fresh air, and green feed during the whole winter. I drive my sheep in flocks of from 50 to 100 nearly a mile every day, unless the weather is very temper-

uous, and they heed the cold about as much as the deer or moose that range the White Mountains.

A farmer in this town wintered about 75 sheep wholly on browse and a gill of corn a day to each. His flock were not at the barn during the winter, and they came out of the woods in the spring in fine order. He was fortunate with his lambs that season, and the following fall sold his wethers to the butcher for \$4 a head. I believe he had a slight covering to protect his sheep from storms. I give no grain of any kind to my sheep, except to my lambs the first winter, or to a few old ones that may be feeble; to these I give at the rate of a quart daily to twenty-five. To my breeding ewes I give half a gill a day for three or four weeks before they year. I keep my stalls dry and airy, and daily brush every straw they leave from their cribs. For the last three winters I have wintered 247, 367, and 275, and have lost but two during the three winters. My breeding ewes last winter numbered 127—of which seven proved barren; I had two lambs killed by a fox—two died by taking cold after castration—one from being trod upon when very young, and one came too feeble to live, and died—loss in all, six. I have since disposed of five, and my lambs now number 109; and a more plump, healthy, and beautiful flock I think cannot be found in New England.

I have lately sold 68 of my old sheep, and my whole flock now numbers 211. I have brought up my flock mostly from Merino ewes, and they are now from full blood Saxony to those made nearly so by breeding from the finest Saxony bucks for nine years. My fleeces averaged last June when sheared 2lbs. 6oz., and sold at 75 cts. My store sheep sell from 3 to 10 dollars a head.

Yours to serve,

STEPHEN SIBLEY.

[From the Southern Agriculturist.]

CORN HUSKS FOR BEDS.

"As soon as the husks of Indian corn are fully ripe, they should be gathered when they are dry in a clear air. The outer hard husks are to be rejected, and the softer inner ones to be fully dried in the shade. Cut off the hard end formerly attached to the cob, and draw the husk through a hatchel, or suitably divide it with a coarse comb. The article is then fit to use, and may be put into an entire sack as straw is, or be formed into a mattress, as prepared hair is. Any upholster can do the work. This material is sweet, and durable."

From the bottom of our hearts, how we do wish, that our up-country tavern keepers to a man—yea, to a woman, too, would profit by this hint. Those of our readers who have been near smothering of a hot summer's night in the downy softness of their feather beds, should deem it a duty to circulate the above information. Cold and shivering as we have been of this blustering December day—we are absolutely in a perspiration at the bare recollection of one night spent in Greenville two summers since, with nothing cooler than geese feathers to rest upon—geese feathers in August—Oh ye people of Greenville!—*Ed. So. Ag.*

We learn from an experienced housekeeper, that boiling the husks greatly improves them as a material for mattresses.—*Ed. Cher. Gaz.*

APPLE POMACE.

On a late visit to the town of Marlborough, in Ulster county, we found that the Messrs. Hallocks, very intelligent and extensive farmers, and withal great cider manufacturers, were husbanding their apple pomace with great care, and feeding it to their milch cows. They begin with small seeds of it, and find that it adds greatly to the quantum of milk. The Messrs. Hallocks manufacture their refuse pippins into cider separately, and if the liquor does not retain the peculiar flavor of the fruit, it gives a rich and racy liquor, which commands the first price in market. When we practice making cider from a single species of fruit, and that species affording a rich must, we shall treble or quadruple the value of this product of the farm.

This town of Marlborough, by the bye, has undergone, and is undergoing, important changes in the productiveness of her lands. Thirty years ago, when we first knew it, it was one of the poorest towns in the county; its agricultural products were trivial, and its wood-drawing population had much ado to make their ends and means meet. It now verifies the remark that we have often made, that where nature has done least, industry and skill are the most active, and most successful, in maintaining good habits and good morals—There is no stimulant so salutary as the habit of depending upon one's own exertions. Farmers in fertile districts, like the sons of wealthy parents, seem to be content with the bounties which Providence has allotted to them, without heeding or profiting from the improvements which art or industry are every where making around them.—The common schools of Connecticut, since the state has provided bountifully for their support, are said to be rapidly declining in character, the people lean upon the state—they neglect their own interests and duties, from a reckless hope, that others will perform for them what they can only properly do for themselves. Fifty years ago the fertile flats in several of the towns of Ulster, exhibited patterns of profitable husbandry and of tidy neatness and comfort. But the sons have been living upon the same of their fathers. Their lands have deteriorated under old exhausting practices—and they have been virtually standing still, while around them, where nature has been less kind, industry and enterprise have been carried into action, and improvement has progressed. Thus while in the once fertile towns, the products and profits of agriculture have been stationary or retrograding, they have been more than quadrupled in the now thriving town of Marlborough. These facts suggest an admonitory lesson to those who are flying to the fertile west in anticipation of all the choice pleasures of life. Our habits, more than the soil we till, influence our happiness; and where incentives are lacking, and we are afraid they will be lacking in the west when the country becomes filled with population, to industry, economy, and the other social virtues, society, we fear, will become lax, and the enjoyments of life be blended with more than an ordinary share of its evils.—*Cultivator.*

Large Ox.—During the present week we had the pleasure of seeing the large Ox owned by Mr. Nathan Slade, of Somerset, which was noticed in this paper some weeks since. He is the largest

and fattest Ox we ever saw—and there is no doubt he would weigh as much as has been estimated, 3,300 lbs. We understood arrangements had been made to drive him to Boston as soon as the road was cleared of ice, which has been the cause of considerable delay.—*Taunton Gazette.*

BOILED FOOD FOR CATTLE.

Having for some years turned my attention to the most economical and profitable mode of fattening cattle, and especially hogs, I have found that preparing their food by the process of boiling is unquestionably the greatest improvement that has yet been discovered—a slight fermentation following previously to feeding it away as certainly adds to the capacity of food for affording nutrition. And I have also further fully ascertained, that the nutritive qualities of many species of food can only be obtained by boiling, and in many others is only fully developed, or prepared for the action of the stomach by that process.

The Irish potato furnishes a case in point of the first kind, and the apple of the last. It is extremely rare that you will find a hog that will eat a raw Irish potato, but put it through a culinary process, and it is rare to find one that will refuse them.

Boil the apples, let them get cold, and feed them to hogs, and you will double their capacity for producing flesh.

But, sir, the result of fairly conducted experiment has equally convinced me that the mixing of different kinds of food, adds prodigiously to the capacity of the different materials for affording nutrition, from the effect of combination. The increase of the quantity of food, as well as the addition to its nutritive quality, by the simple absorption of water in the act of boiling, is familiar to all well informed persons. But I am assured that the combination of different materials, produces a greater mass of nutritive matter, than the whole could separately yield; and that to find out the art of mixing food, along with the best mode of preparing it for the action of the stomach, is the great art of feeding economically, and I believe to secure animal flesh, health and vigor.

The late improved mode of keeping up in flesh working horses in England, by the admixture of food, may be cited as a corroborating proof in point. It is now I think rendered certain that the combination of two articles of food, produces a new nutritive matter, more effectual than either could separately, or that could be produced from the nutritive matter contained in each fed separately. Boil Irish potatoes, pumpkins and apples; combine them by mashing together, and add a little salt, and it will be found most nutritive food for hogs, producing flesh rapidly. Now a hog fed on Irish potatoes raw, would starve to death, and do little better confined to pumpkins; on raw apples he would live tolerably, on the boiled and combined, he fattens kindly and rapidly.

The result with me has become an anxious desire to ascertain the simplest and most economical mode of steam boiling food on a large scale, say pumpkins, potatoes, &c. Some of your readers may have seen, or be in possession of some plan not generally known, and valuable.

I have no hesitation in saying that the individual whose talents would devise some plan which would come within the reach of every description of planters, uniting economy in the expenditure of capital, with despatch, would confer a solid benefit on our country.

[From the Genesee Farmer.]

HEIGHT OF INDIAN CORN.

I believe that very little is said in agricultural works concerning the height to which corn attains in different parts of our Union. A farmer who has never travelled, nor conversed with travellers on the subject, scarcely knows but what Indian corn is as unvarying in its height as wheat or oats. This, however, is far from being the fact; and corn varies in conforming itself to different latitudes almost to incredibility. In the state of Tennessee, where I was raised, I recollect distinctly of hearing farmers say, that corn, to be good, required to be the height of a rod pole, to the top of the tassel. This I saw tried in Jefferson county, on a fine slope of upland, and the result was, most of the hills tasseled entirely above a 16½ feet pole. This I think is not far from the even height of a good corn field in that country. The mean height to the ears of such corn cannot be far from ten feet, as the ears of all high corn in this country, and especially in Tennessee, rise far above the middle. A farmer of the north, unacquainted with such high corn, would suppose it a difficult task to gather the crop. But farmers soon acquire a slight in bending stalks; 60 ears make a bushel of shelled corn, and the work goes on speedily. In this country, on the 40th degree of latitude, corn is so diminished in size that it requires 160 ears to make a bushel when shelled. I have paid particular attention to the height of corn in this place, and find it to be from ten to twelve feet, and the ears of all good corn rather more than half that height. Last year, in October, I was invited to measure the height of some ears in a field one mile west of Richmond, in this county. The owner said he had an ear eleven feet high, which excited my curiosity. We prepared a pole and set off for the field a mile distant. Some hundreds of ears were eight feet from the ground, twenty or more nine feet, and one that was upwards of ten. This ear struck straight up, and eleven feet reached to the ear.—My measure was to the joint which produced the ear.

What could be a more appropriate subject for an agricultural museum than specimens of corn from different latitudes? A farmer of the north would be astonished to see one of the giant stalks of Tennessee 14 feet to the ear; while one of that country would be equally amazed to see stalks of the north, only a few feet high, bearing ears. As we approach the south, the time to ripen corn increase with its height. The corn of Tennessee requires 180 days. In this place 140 is barely sufficient, and the farmers always complain with less than 150 days between frosts. Corn brought from four degrees south will not ripen here, but it will attain its full height in 100 days. Any one wishing to try the growth of such corn can have seed gratis by applying to me by mail.

Your's respectfully,

JOHN OSBORN.

Economy, Wayne co., Indiana, Nov. 20, 1835.

WILL WONDERS NEVER CEASE?

We have now at our office the model of a machine for picking cotton out of the boll; and to say the least of it, it is certainly a very ingenious piece of work. It is simple in its construction. A number of wheels abreast, have attached to their rims a number of pendulous oval-shaped pieces of wood, set with card teeth bent upward. These wheels are fixed in front of a cart and moved by the motion of the cart-wheels. The cards dip among the branches of the cotton stalk, seize the cotton, draw it out, and as they descend again in their rotation, pass through a breast or space armed also with straight teeth, which relieves the cards and deposite the cotton on the bottom or plain of the cart, whence it is drawn back by hand with a rake, until the cart is full. To us it seems impossible that the machine can pick a field clean; but suppose it leaves half the bolls untouched, it is still a most valuable discovery, if it pick the other half, as fast as a horse can walk from rows end to rows end. Whether it fall or succeed, it is a machine highly creditable to the ingenuity of Mr. Emmons, the inventor.

Augusta (Geo.) Sentinel.

THE CULTURE OF HOPS.

Iron rods have been lately substituted for hop-poles, in several parts of England, with very remarkable success. Under this system the rapid growth of the vine, particularly after the passing of the thunder clouds, is quite surprising, the plants are perfectly free from mould, rust, the fly, &c.; the crop proves weighty and abundant, exhibits a beautiful color, and ripens much earlier than when trailed in the usual way. The rods should be pointed, in order more effectually to attract the electric fluid, to the agency of which in producing vegetation these results are attributable. From the superior durability of the material the improvement is considered to be also a saving. In England, where whole countries are devoted to the culture, of the hop, this discovery is of immense importance; and is not without its value here.

ON A METHOD OF PREVENTING THE ATTACK OF CATERPILLARS.

At the season of the year, says Mr. Brown of Pinefield, when caterpillars generally attack fruit trees and bushes, the following method of preventing their attacks may not prove undeserving of notice. Let a hole be bored in the stem of a tree as far in as the heart in a direction sloping downwards about a foot from the ground. Into this hole pour a little mercury. Close up the hole with a peg, not very tightly fitted in. Cut the top of the peg smooth with the bark of the tree or bush, and then put a little tar in it to prevent water getting in the hole. This I have found a sure and safe method of not only preventing attacks of caterpillars, but of driving them off the tree; and it is not yet, I believe, publicly known.—*Quar. of Agriculture.*

MODES OF PREPARING FOOD FOR CATTLE, &c.

1. Mix coarse straw and similar coarse materials with about one-third the quantity of hay, sprinkle over it a small quantity of brine, pass the whole through a cutting machine, and feed it out in large

deep troughs, and none of it will be wasted by being trod under foot. A very large quantity may be prepared at a time if found convenient to do so.

2. Fill a large tight box with any desired quantity of chopped cornstalks, with about one twenty-fifth part of their bulk of coarsely ground meal mixed equally through them. Let steam pass into them from a boiler for an hour, and they will then form a most nutritious and palatable food for cattle, especially for milch cows. Or the meal may be boiled with a large quantity of water, and then poured while boiling hot upon the chopped food without steaming. In both cases a small quantity of salt should be sprinkled over them.

Every means of saving hay is of vital importance to the farmer, for it is far more pleasant to be able to sell hay at ten or fifteen dollars a ton, than to purchase it at that price to keep alive a herd of starving cattle.—*Genesee Farmer.*

[From the Tennessee Farmer.]

I see in the 13th No. of the Farmer, descriptions and weights of large Beets. On digging a square for peas, I find some large radishes, one of which is 27 inches in circumference, 15 1-2 in length, and weighs 16 pounds; the top is double, and now, though considerably withered by the late severe frosts, weighs 4 1-2 pounds—total weight 20 1-2. From the top being double, and the shape of the root, a doubt may arise, whether it might not originally have been two plants, but on this supposition, would not the wounds occasioned by the contest before adhesion so retard the growth as to prevent it from attaining such a size.

G. H.

GAMA GRASS SEED.

JUST received, a fresh supply of Gama Grass Seed. This is the grass that bears cutting every 15 days for soiling, and every thirty days for hay, from the middle of May till frost, say till the middle of November, and has yielded at the rate of 64 tons to the acre under peculiarly favorable circumstances, and from an acre of which 30 tons may be calculated upon. The earlier it is sown in the spring the better.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr.

Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light near

Feb 9

Pratt street.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.

THE Editor of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore, is authorised to sell a part of the stock of SHEEP & COWS of John Barney, Esq. so well known as a successful breeder, while he resided at Fort Penn, Del. The Sheep are of the Bakewell breed, and he has been particular to keep up their purity and integrity of constitution, by periodical importations of rams to prevent the evil consequences of breeding in and in. The price is \$50 for rams and \$25 for ewes. Ewes with lambs by their side, deliverable first of April, \$35.

Among the rams there is a most splendid animal, imported by Mr. Barney from England, the sire of many of his yearlings—his price is \$100.

His Cows consist of about 20 in number, and have been bred for their fine dairy qualities. They are large sized and all deep milkers. There are among them 7-8 and 3-4 Durhams, Durhams and Devons, Durhams & Simms' imported breed, and crosses with a favorite French bull imported some years since by the late Stephen Girard, esq. The price of these cows are \$100 each.

To those who are acquainted with the reputation of Mr. Barney as a breeder and grazer, it is unnecessary to add any thing in favor of his stock; but to those who may be unacquainted with him, it may be proper to observe that his great pride with respect to his sheep, has been to combine weight of carcass with yield of fleece, and that his object with his cows has always been, to breed for size and deep milking, and that thirty years' experience has not been lost upon a gentleman of his close and acute observation.

All letters upon the subject must be post paid.

Feb. 9.

GARDEN & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening a large and superior assortment of European GARDEN and RARE FIELD SEEDS, growth 1835, and raised by persons of such character that he will expressly warrant the genuine quality of every article put up. Dealers supplied on the most advantageous terms either by the pound or bushel, or neatly put up in papers for retail. Priced lists furnished on application.

Of the endless varieties of Cabbages, Lettuce, Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, &c. none are retained in his catalogue but such as are known to be truly excellent, and such as answer our climate. The most prominent seeds now receiving and in store, are,

25 varieties of PEAS, among which are several new and rare sorts; the most prominent kinds and best bearers are Cromwell early frame, green dwarf Imperial, Knight's tall marrow fat, and Bishop's early dwarf, the latter only attaining the height of 12 inches.

50 varieties BEANS—The English Windsor, long pod, dwarf marrow fat, white cluster, French speckled, Norris tall pole, and Asparagus Beans are preferred sorts.

35 varieties Cabbages, for early and late sowing, for cattle, &c. For culinary purposes I will only name the following superior kinds, viz. Early Dwarf, or Scotch York, Bullock's Heart, Battersea, Flat Dutch and Drum head; and for cattle the large German and Corn Cabbage or *Cæsarian Kale*, the latter affording a great abundance of green fodder at a season when food is scarce, and is worthy the attention of farmers.

12 varieties Cucumbers, early and late sorts, small Gherhires for pickling, and KEENE'S EXTRA LONG GAVEN PRICKLY, a superior sort for pickling or common use.

12 varieties Cantaloupes and Water Melons.

12 varieties of RADISH. The finest kinds are the early red Turnip Radish, Mason's short top scarlet and yellow Turnip Radish, the two last named are superior sorts, particularly the latter, which is unrivalled and well suited for spring, summer or fall sowing.

10 varieties Turnips; for table use the large white flat, raised at our seed garden, still retains a decided preference over all imported sorts for early or general fall sowing; the long yellow or carrot shaped is also a desirable kind for spring use or standing out during the winter. The Ruta Baga and Large yellow Bullock are preferred for cattle.

ALSO,

BEET seed, several sorts; Carrot, early and late, and large do. for stock; Cauliflower, Broccoli, Celery, Cress, Pepper, Salsafy or vegetable oyster, Squash, common sorts, and several fine new kinds; Rhubarb for pies and tarts: this fine vegetable, too much neglected in this country, is sold in immense quantities at the London markets and is esteemed as one of the most important and useful vegetables.

FIELD SEEDS.

English Ray or Rye Grass, St. Poin, Burnet for sheep pasture; Scarlet Trefoil or *Trifolium incarnatum*, Yellow Trefoil, Green Sward or Lawn Grass, Gama Grass seed, Millet, Hemp, Lucerne, white French Clover, Oats, several imported kinds, weighing 44lb. per bushel, early Potatoes, best English and American, Mangold Wurzel, large Altringham Carrot, &c. Also sweet scented Vernal Grass, and Italian Rye Grass.

I will also have in store in a few days 250 select varieties FLOWER SEEDS: great care has been taken to select only such as are desirable.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr.

Light, 3 doors N. of Pratt street, Baltimore.

Feb 9

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Worthy acts—Corn Crusher and Grinder—objects of the Agricultural Convention of Virginia—the Silk Culture, in South Carolina, two crops in one season—editorial remarks and communications on the chinch-bug—the Scab, Hessian fly, smut, weevil, danger of sowing infected seed wheat, seed wheat, &c.—Notice of Norton's seedling—superiority of the improved Durham short horn Cattle as a milk breed—Notice of the Camellia Japonica and the manner of treating them—mode of browsing sheep—corn husks valuable for beds and mattresses—virtue of apple pomace as food for milch-cows, pippins good as a cider fruit, and the pernicious effects of bad husbandry—large Ox—superiority of boiled food for cattle—height of Indian corn—machine for picking cotton—new method of cultivating hops—on the method of preventing the attacks of caterpillars—mode of preparing food for cattle—large vegetables—advertisements—prices current.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	2 50	
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs.	5 60	6 00
CORN, yellow,.....	bushel.	new	76a78
White,.....	"	do	76a78
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound.	18 1/2	
North Carolina,.....	"		
Upland,.....	"	18 1/2	20
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	37	40
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.	1 25	1 37 1/2
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam	barrel.	7 3 1/2	8 25
Do. do. baker's,.....	"	7 1/2	7 1/2
Do. do. Superfine,.....	"	7 00	
SuperHow. st. in good de'd	"	6 50 1/2	
Do. wagon price,.....	"	6 50	
City Mills, extra,.....	"	6 75	7 00
Do. wagon price,.....	"	6 75	
Susquehanna, firm & scarce	"	6 75	
Rye,.....	"	5 00	5 25
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	bhd.	19 50	20 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 37	4 50
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,.....	bushel.	5 00	5 75
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 75	3 25
Orchard,.....	"	2 25	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"	2 00	2 50
Herds, or red top,.....	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.		15 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	6	7
do. water rotted,.....	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,.....	100lb.	7 00	7 50
Slaughtered,.....	"	7 00	7 50
HOPS—first sort,.....	pound.	12 1/2	
second,.....	"	10	
refuse,.....	"	8	
LIME,.....	bushel.	33	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,.....	"	5 00	6 00
OATS,.....	"	42	45
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel.		
Black eye,.....	"		1 25
Lady,.....	"		
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,.....	ton.		5 50
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 25	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.	2 00	
RAGE,.....	pound.	3	4
RYE,.....	bushel.	88	90
Susquehanna,.....	"	none	
TOBACCO, crop, common,.....	100 lbs	5 00	5 50
do. brown and red,.....	"	5 00	7 00
do. fine red,.....	"	7 00	9 00
do. wrappery, suitable	"		
for segars,.....	"	5 00	10 00
do. yellow and red,.....	"	6 00	8 00
do. good yellow,.....	"	8 00	12 00
do. fine yellow,.....	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,.....	"	4 75	5 00
do. ground leaf,.....	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,.....	"	6 00	
Rappahannock,.....	"		
Kentucky,.....	"	8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.	1 40	1 45
Red,.....	"	1 35	1 40
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls.....	gallon.	37	37 1/2
do. in hhds.....	"	33 1/2	
do. wagon price,.....	"	30	bbls.
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 50	
To Wheeling,.....	"	1 75	
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,...	pound.	55 to 68	30 to 32
Full Merino,.....	"	48	55 28 30
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	45	48 26 28
One half do.....	"	40	45 24 26
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	36	40 22 24
Pulled,.....	"	38	40 23 24

FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS.

THE editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale two most beautiful Devonshire Bulls, rising three years of age each, of pure and celebrated blood. Also, one Bull 4 years old, a cross between a full bred Durham bull and a pure Devon cow. This noble animal combines in a remarkable degree the good points of both breeds. To gentlemen of the south who may desire to improve their stocks of cattle, the present is an opportunity rarely to be met with. All letters to the editor upon the subject must be post paid. de 29

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,.....	barrel.		
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured....	pound.	11	
Shoulders,.....	"	10	
Middlings,.....	"	8 1/2	9
Assorted, country,.....	"	7	8
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	18 1/2	25
Roll,.....	"	20	
CIDER,.....	barrel.		
CALVES, three to six weeks old....	each.	3 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,.....	"	17 00	30 00
Dry,.....	"	8 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	1 68	1 75
CHOP RYE,.....	"	1 81	1 87
EGGS,.....	dozen.		
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna, barrel.		7 75	
No. 2,.....	"	6 75	
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	"	4 00	4 12 1/2
Mackerel, No. 3,.....	"	5 75	
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	3 00	35 0
LARD,.....	pound.	10	10

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

		VIRGINIA.
U. S. Bank,.....		Farmers Bank of Virginia 2 1/2
Branch at Baltimore,.....	do	Bank of Virginia,.....do
Other Branches,.....	do	Branch at Fredericksburg do
MARYLAND.		Petersburg,.....do
Banks in Baltimore,.....	par	Norfolk,.....do
Hagerstown,.....	1/2	Winchester,.....do
Frederick,.....	do	Lynchburg,.....do
Westminster,.....	do	Danville,.....do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do		Bank of the Valley,.....do
Do. payable at Easton,.....	do	Branch at Romney,..... 1
Salisbury,..... 5 per ct. dis.		Do. Charlestown,.....do
Cumberland,.....	1/2	Do. Leesburg,.....do
Millington,.....	do	Wheeling Bank,..... 1 1/2
DISTRICT.		Ohio Banks, generally 2 1/2
Washington,.....		New Jersey Banks gen. 1 1/2
Georgetown,.....	1/2	New York City,..... 1/2
Alexandria,.....	do	New York State,..... 2 1/2
PENNSYLVANIA.		Massachusetts,..... 2 1/2
Philadelphia,.....	1/2	Connecticut,..... 2 1/2
Chambersburg,.....	1/2	New Hampshire,..... 2 1/2
Gettysburg,.....	1/2	Maine,..... 2 1/2
Pittsburg,.....	1/2	Rhode Island,..... 2 1/2
York,.....	1/2	North Carolina,..... 2 1/2
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 1 1/2		South Carolina,..... 2 1/2
Delaware (under \$5).....	3/4	Georgia,..... 3 1/2
Do. (over \$5).....	1/2	New Orleans,..... 4
Michigan Banks,.....	1/2	
Canadian do.....	5/8	

WHITE TURKEYS.

A few pair of White Turkeys would be purchased at the Agricultural Repository in Light near Pratt street, by de 29 ROBERT SINCLAIR Jr. 3t.

SAXONY RAMS.

The editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale 2 full blooded Saxony RAMS, and 2 1/2 blood-ed do. These sheep are of a family remarkable for their fine fleece, their wool always commanding the best prices in the market.

ALSO

The bull *Brilliant*, a large sized animal of the Improved Durham Short-horn breed. He is red and white; was got in England, and calved in Frederick county, Md., on the 12th May 1829. His dam was Matchless, got by Favorite, (purchased at the sale of the late R. Colling, a celebrated breeder) son of Favorite, dam by H. Allison's Gray bull, sire Orlando, that died on the passage from Liverpool, out of Rosina, from Yorkshire, that gained the highest prize premium of ten sovereigns at a Cattle show in Manchester, England. no 3

TO AGRICULTURISTS—The analysis of Soils, manure, mineral waters, and other productions, interesting those engaged in Agricultural pursuits, is performed with promptness and accuracy, by TYSON & FISHER, Chemists, St Druggists, No. 192 Market street, Baltimore.

DEVON STOCK.

THE editor of the Farmer and Gardener can at all times supply orders for Devon Cattle. This breed is so distinguished for their easy keep and docility; the richness of the milk of the cows, and for the activity and sprightliness of the oxen, that they would be admirably suited to the purposes of southern agriculturists.

The happy adaptation of the *Devonshire Oxen*, for the purposes of the farm, will be understood, when it is stated that 4 oxen have been known to plough 2 acres of ground in a day, and a team of them to trot at the rate of six miles an hour with an empty wagon.

Any person wishing to procure them can be supplied by addressing a letter post paid to the editor of the Farmer and Gardener. nov 10 4t

FOR SALE.

A DURHAM Short-horn bull 15-16 blood. He is from a fine cow and got by Col. Powell's celebrated bull *Monk*—now two years old. Price, delivered at York, Pa., \$130.

Letters addressed to the editor post paid, will be attended to. nov 10 2t

SEEDS AND TREES.

100 lbs white Italian mulberry Seed
1200 do dark red Onion
400 do early pale red do
500 do large yellow do
400 do early large white silver skin'd do. very superior, and a far more sure crop than any other white variety.
2500 do Cabbages of all the choicest kinds
2250 do Beets do do
450 bushels Peas do do
300 do Beans do do

Also, every other choice variety of Garden Seeds, all the growth of 1835, and vendors and others will be supplied at very moderate rates, and a convenient credit.

A very large stock of Grass Seeds of every description, a few pounds of very large Tazzel Seed, and all the choice new varieties of Potatoes, &c.

Chinese and Italian mulberry Trees of various sizes by the hundred or thousand. Also a hundred thousand cuttings perfectly prepared for planting.

Priced catalogues, both wholesale and retail, will be sent to every applicant. WM. PRINCE & SONS, Linnen Garden & Nurseries, Flushing, near New York. ja 12 3t

FOR SALE,

A HEIFER rising a year old, in calf by Leon, with a pedigree which makes her a 15-16th bred improved Durham Short horn—she is well grown, and prettily marked.—Enquire of the editor. no 3

RUFFLE OATS,

For seed, may be had at the Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light street, Baltimore, by application to Dec. 8 JAMES MOORE.

GRIST MILLS.

The subscriber has for sale at the Maryland Agricultural Repository, a few of those effective Grist Mills, so much approved of by gentlemen who have tried them. They are adapted to horse-power, and with ease will manufacture 3 bushels of grain into the most beautiful lively meal in an hour. Dec. 8. JAMES MOORE. 4t.

STOCK OF IMPROVED SHORT HORN DURHAM.

THE editor of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore, has for sale two 7-8 and four 3-4 bred cows, 2 full bred and seven 7-8 bred bulls of the improved short-horn breed. They are all fine animals whether regard be had to their milking or fattening propensities. Their pedigrees are indisputable, all tracing to the British Herd book. They will be sold low for cash, their excellence being considered.—To any person, company, or society, who may want several, a great bargain would be given.

Letters addressed to the editor upon this subject, must be post paid. nov 10 4t